

sample of farmers growing this crop was interviewed - 55 farmers.

- 2.45. No Sunn pest was reported on rainfed wheat. But locust damage to this crop was severe, and 82% reported damage in 1989 and 78% in 1990. In 1990 the severity of loss was marginally higher than in 1989.
- 2.46. No Sunn pest damage was reported on barley. But again locust damage was widespread, affecting 84% of farmers in 1989 and 75% in 1990.

**Province of Baghlan, district of Nahrein**

- 2.47. On irrigated wheat there were no reports of damage by Sunn pest or locusts.
- 2.48. On rainfed wheat also there was no damage by Sunn pest. But locust damage was reported by 12% of farmers in both years. In 1989 4% lost their entire crop, and in 1990 9% lost between half and three quarters.
- 2.49. Similarly for barley, there was no damage by Sunn pest reported. But 8% and 7% reported locust damage in 1989 and 1990 respectively.

**Province of Baghlan, district of Khost Wa Fren**

- 2.50. On irrigated wheat there were no reports of damage by Sunn pest or locusts.
- 2.51. On rainfed wheat also there was no damage by Sunn pest. Locust damage was moderately widespread, however, and the severity of losses often high. In 1989 48% of farmers reported losses, none of which was less than a quarter of the crop, and 25% lost 100%. In 1990 the situation was more or less the same with 23% losing everything and again none losing less than a quarter of the crop.
- 2.52. Similarly for barley, there was no damage by Sunn pest reported. But 20% reported locust damage in each year, and the majority of these lost the entire crop.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Kunduz**

- 2.53. No damage was reported on any of the three crops by Sunn pest or locusts.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Allabad**

- 2.54. Ditto.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Hazarat Imam**

- 2.55. 9% reported some damage by Sunn pest, and 23% reported some damage by locusts to irrigated wheat in both years.
- 2.56. No farmer who grew rainfed wheat or barley was interviewed.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Khanabad (shown in the annex tables as Ljamabad)**

- 2.57. No damage by Sunn pest or locusts to irrigated wheat was reported.
- 2.58. 3% and 2% in 1989 and 1990 respectively reported some damage to rainfed wheat by Sunn pest. No damage was reported due to locusts.
- 2.59. No damage by Sunn pest or locusts to barley was reported.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Archi**

- 2.60. No damage by Sunn pest or locusts to irrigated or rainfed wheat was reported. Barley growers were not interviewed.

**Province of Kunduz, district of Char Dara**

- 2.61. 5% of farmers reported Sunn pest damage on irrigated wheat in 1989 but at the same time reported no damage in 1990. 20% reported damage by locusts in 1989 and 5% did so in 1990. The severity of losses in all cases was less than a quarter of the crop.
- 2.62. No damage was reported on rainfed wheat by either pest.
- 2.63. 2% reported Sunn pest damage to barley in 1989 but none did so in 1990. Similarly, 8% reported locust damage in 1989 but none did so in 1990.

**Province of Takhar, district of Taloqan**

- 2.64. No insect damage reported on any crop.

**Province of Takhar, district of Rustaq**

- 2.65. No farmers growing irrigated wheat were interviewed, and no insect damage reported on any crop.

**Province of Takhar, district of Khwajaghar**

- 2.66. No insect damage reported on any crop.

**Province of Takhar, district of Eshkamesh**

- 2.67. No insect damage was reported on irrigated wheat. On rainfed wheat no Sunn pest was reported but 11% reported locust damage in 1989, some of it of a severe scale. No locust damage was reported in 1990. No damage was reported on barley.

**Province of Takhar, district of Bangi**

- 2.68. No insect damage reported on any crop.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Faizabad**

- 2.69. No Sunn pest damage was reported on irrigated wheat. Locust damage was reported by 32% of farmers in both 1989 and 1990 with the severity of the losses rather worse in 1990, when half

the farmers had losses over 50% and more than a quarter lost up to 100%.

- 2.70. There was a similar, but much worse situation for rainfed wheat. No Sunn pest damage was reported, but all farmers reported locust damage in both years. In 1990 those reporting 100% loss - 20% - were almost double the level of the previous year.
- 2.71. Similarly for barley, no Sunn pest damage reported, but 100% reporting damage by locust, and again a greater level of loss in 1990 than in 1989, including 100% losses in both years.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Ragh**

- 2.72. The sample was too low to be meaningful. Nevertheless, we see a similar pattern to Faizabad with no Sunn pest damage but "100%" locust infestation.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Sahre Bozurg**

- 2.73. No farmers growing irrigated wheat were interviewed. There were no reports of damage by Sunn pest to rainfed wheat, but locust damage was reported by 100% of farmers in both years, with the level of damage worse in 1990.
- 2.74. Farmers reported no damage by Sunn pest to barley, but 100% reported some damage by locusts in each year.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Jurm**

- 2.75. Farmers reported no damage by Sunn pest to irrigated wheat, but 82% reported locust damage in each year with the level of damage considerably worse in 1990 than in 1989.
- 2.76. Similarly for rainfed wheat, farmers reported no Sunn pest damage, but locust damage was reported by 53% of farmers in both years with 1990 considerably worse.
- 2.77. Farmers reported no damage to barley from Sunn pest or locusts in either year.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Baharak**

- 2.78. According to the survey 14% of farmers reported Sunn pest damage on irrigated wheat in both years, and in each case between a quarter and half the crop was lost. It is questionable whether the forms were filled correctly in this case, and we believe that it is unlikely that Sunn pest are a significant pest in Badakhshan. No grower of rainfed wheat was interviewed.
- 2.79. Over 80% of farmers reported locust damage in both years, and the level of damage was marginally worse in 1990.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Eshkashem**

- 2.80. The sample was rather small. No grower of irrigated wheat was interviewed. On rainfed wheat no damage from Sunn pest was reported, but some damage by locusts was reported by 80% of farmers. Similarly with barley, there was no Sunn pest damage but 100% of farmers reported some damage by locusts.

**Province of Badakhshan, district of Kesham**

- 2.81. There were no reports of Sunn pest damage to irrigated wheat. But 68% of farmers reported damage by locusts in both years, the level of which was marginally worse in 1990.
- 2.82. On rainfed wheat 1% of farmers reported the minimum level of damage by Sunn pest in both years. Locust damage affected 99% of farmers in both years with the level of damage moderately worse in 1990.
- 2.83. There was no Sunn pest damage on barley, but 23% of farmers reported some damage by locusts in both years.

**Province of Herat, district of Enjeel**

- 2.84. There were no reports of any damage to irrigated wheat and barley, and no growers of rainfed wheat were interviewed.

**Province of Herat, district of Gozarah**

- 2.85. 7% of farmers reported Sunn pest damage to irrigated wheat in 1989 rising to 9% in 1990. 5% reported locust damage falling to 2% in 1990. 9% reported Sunn pest damage to rainfed wheat in both years, with the level of losses worse in 1989 than in 1990. 4% reported locust damage in 1989, rising to 7% in 1990.
- 2.86. Similarly for barley, 9% reported Sunn pest damage in both years but the level of losses was somewhat worse in 1990. 2% reported locust damage in 1989 rising to 9% in 1990.

**Province of Herat, district of Pashtoon Zarghune**

- 2.87. No farmer reported Sunn pest or locust damage on irrigated or rainfed wheat, or barley.

**Province of Herat, district of Obey**

- 2.88. Ditto for irrigated wheat and barley, and no growers of rainfed wheat were interviewed.

**Province of Herat, district of Zendajan**

- 2.89. Ditto.

**Province of Herat, district of Adreskan**

- 2.90. Ditto.



### CHAPTER THREE. GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

- 3.1. Farmers in Afghanistan have many problems of which the outbreaks of Sunn pest and locust are only two. The question therefore arises, "In relation to all his other problems, especially the direct effects of war, but also those other perennial problems such as rainfall, irrigation water, other farm inputs including labour, and other crop pests and diseases, what is the magnitude of the present problem of Sunn pest and locusts?".
- 3.2. Clearly, a survey team specialised in insect damage assessment might have received or recorded a biased answer. This being so or not, unbiased information was already available from the ASA's 1989 National Survey of agriculture, and is presented for the relevant provinces and districts in Tables 27 to 29, headed "Constraints to Crop Production, Problems as Perceived by Farmers". This set of questions was designed before the problem of Sunn pest and locusts was known. It was designed in order to rank problems against each other. Although this set of information has the advantage of being unbiased, it also means that there is not a perfect match of districts between the two surveys. Some districts appear in both sets of tables and some appear only in one. However, this allows an intuitive projection of the information in these three tables to be made, if certain districts do not appear in the Insect Damage Survey but do in the National Survey.
- 3.3. Three columns are of particular importance: "Crop Protection", "Insects", and "Crop Diseases". If farmers identify the need for crop protection, then they could mean crop protection (almost always as chemical inputs) against insects or crop diseases. If the column "Crop Diseases" has a low score and the columns "Insects" and "Crop Protection" have a high score, then the respondent's meaning is clear - he wants assistance with insect control. Furthermore, if those two columns have a score which is higher than other columns, we know that it is his biggest problem, at least for that year. Finally, by looking at the scores for neighbouring districts and provinces, one can obtain an indication of whether, for example, the insect problem was greater than the rainfall problem because it was a wet year, or whether it was a normal or dry year and still the insect problem was seen to be greater.
- 3.4. The provinces of Baghlan, Takhar, Kunduz, and Badakhshan in Table 27 are unremarkable and identify the usual main problems - war effects, rainfall, and irrigation water, as well as some other local problems. (Except for Badakhshan<sup>1</sup>), they support what the results of the Insect Damage Survey shows - that the problem of insects is not great in relation to other problems in these provinces.
- 3.5. In Table 28, the picture is quite different. In Faryab, the values in the column "Insects" exceed all others, including rainfall<sup>2</sup> and war effects in all districts except one, Shirin Tagab. The values

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1. We conclude that the ASA National Survey information showing that farmers do not rank "insects" as a big problem is incorrect. Information from a number of independent sources as well as from the IDS show that locusts in particular have indeed been serious in many districts of Badakhshan in 1990, especially Dareen, Kesham and Yafal. Moderate outbreaks have also been reported in Jurm, Ragh, Baharak, Argu and Kheskam.

2. Over three quarters of Faryab farmers rely solely on rainfed farming, and almost all the rest have farms which on average have three times as much rainfed land as irrigated land - see ASA's Third Report, Crops and Yields, August, 1989.

in the column headed "Crop Protection" are also high, while at the same time the values in the column headed "Crop Disease" are only moderate. The message that farmers rank insect damage as their biggest problem is a clear one. Taking the province as a whole in relation to other provinces, we can say that this table shows us that Faryab, in the perception of farmers, is the most seriously affected of all provinces.

- 3.6. For Balkh the picture is not quite so clear. Farmers have many problems of which insects are only one, and irrigation<sup>1</sup> is clearly the most important. In the district of Chemtal irrigation and insects have almost the same values and far exceed all other problems. In all other districts insects seem, in the perception of farmers, to be just another problem to cope with.
- 3.7. In Samangan where the majority of farmers grow mainly rainfed crops, rainfall is the predominant problem, and war effects are also seen as serious, but after these insects are the biggest farming problem. In two of the four districts insects are the second problem after rainfall.
- 3.8. On the whole Jowzjan has moderate values in the "insects" column. Improved seed, fertilizers, farm power, and of course irrigation water, are generally seen as greater problems. The values for the districts of Aqcha and Sang Charak are more or less in line with the results of the Insect Damage Survey though we would expect a higher value for Aqcha.
- 3.9. For Badghis, the values under the "insects" column are in all districts much higher than in any other, and the values for "crop protection" are also moderately high. Clearly, farmers in Badghis see this problem as greater than all others and this is borne out amply by the IDS results.

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1. In contrast to Faryab, about 70% of farmers in Balkh only grow irrigated crops.

#### CHAPTER FOUR. SUMMARY OF PROJECTS ARISING FROM THE SURVEY

- 4.1. A number of projects have been designed by the ASA in collaboration with UNDP, the main funder of the NACCP last year and again in 1990, and with the several NGOs who will implement them. The projects have been designed on the basis of the 1989 NACPP experience, and of the results of this Insect Damage Survey.
- 4.2. Briefly, the project proposals now being finalised are, like last year, in three main parts: training, implementation, and delivery of insecticide and sprayers. There are, however, a number of differences compared to last year.
- 4.3. First, whereas last year all the training of field workers took place in Peshawar, this year 30 Supervisor/Trainers will be trained in Peshawar and then be sent to the affected provinces where they will train a further 120 field staff at 17 training sites before March, the beginning of the spraying season.
- 4.4. Second, last year's experience taught that the availability of water for mixing with conventional insecticides in the rainfed areas was often a problem, and that normal volume hand-powered and motorised knapsack sprayers were not popular. This year ultra-low volume (ULV) sprayers will be used which require little water and cover a large area with a relatively small amount of insecticide.
- 4.5. Third, two insecticides will be used, both of which are safer to use and safe for the environment. The objective last year was to use BHC because it was there and the farmers were used to it, but to introduce them to better and safer insecticides at the same time. Now the projects will promote only the safer insecticides, one tested last year - Dimethoate - for use in conventional sprayers, and one for use in the ULV sprayers - Sumicombi-alpha.
- 4.6. Fourth, for logistical reasons the implementing NGOs will concern themselves only with training and field operations, while UNOCA will be responsible for the delivery of insecticide and sprayers.
- 4.7. Finally and most significant, whereas last year the programme consisted of a series of pilot projects on relatively small areas which were designed to find ways of dealing with the problem, this year the proposed project covers about two and a half a million jeribs (500,000 hectares) of cultivated land across the whole of Northern Afghanistan. The Swedish Committee part of the project alone is designed to directly benefit over 60,000 farm families, and indirectly over one and a half million people.
- 4.8. Present intentions are that four NGOs will implement the project: the Swedish Committee, the Norwegian Committee, Afghanaid, and the Danish Committee. The SCA will take the two most seriously affected provinces, Faryab and Badghis, as well as Herat, Jowzjan, Balkh, and part of Samangan. The NCA will take Badakhshan, Afghanaid will take Takhar and Kunduz, and DACAAR will take part of Samangan and Baghlan. Training of all 30 Supervisor/Trainers, including those from the other NGOs, will be done by the SCA. It is proposed that UNOCA will deliver the insecticides and sprayers to 17 sites in Northern Afghanistan. Present indications are that, through UNOCA, the Government of Japan will supply the Sumicombi-alpha, the British Government will supply the sprayers, and a third country will supply the dimethoate.

- 4.9. Blue Silver, the new rainfed wheat variety identified and promoted by the SCA, which because of its early maturity can avoid the worst attacks of Sunn pest, and which was part of last year's NACPP, is not part of this particular programme but is included under a separate Seed Programme implemented by FAO, the SCA and several other NGOs. Blue Silver's performance in the 1989/90 cropping season was in almost all cases superior in terms of yield and Sunn pest avoidance (earliness of maturity).

SECTION B. SURVEY RESULTS<sup>1</sup>

1. Tables 1 to 26 on the following pages are fairly self-explanatory up to the right-most columns headed "Percentage" under the blocks headed "1989" and "1990", which this footnote explains, as follows. The row "0 1-25 26-50" etc. refers to percentage loss of crop. The block of figures under that, and the "percentage" in the block title, refers to the percentage of farmers in each category. Thus in Table 1, the column headed "Percentage" under the block headed "1989" begins with the row "19 38 43" and means "19% of farmers had zero loss, 38% of farmers had losses between 1% and 25% of their crop, and 43% lost between 26% and 50% of their crop". The total is 100% and refers to all farmers growing that crop, in this example rainfed wheat. The top half of the page refers to losses due to Sunn pest, and the lower half of the page refers to losses due to locust. These two halves are split again into "farmers assessing their own damage" and "farmers assessing village damage".

Table 1. Badghis

## Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	1989										1990									
	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage					no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage								
					0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				
Sunpest																				
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																				
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	38	43	-	-	77	77	19	49	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	45	43	-	-	34	85	13	50	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	23	58	19	-	-	86	82	32	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																				
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	37	43	-	-	77	77	19	49	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	43	43	3	-	34	85	13	48	38	3	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	23	53	24	-	-	86	82	30	62	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locusts																				
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																				
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	60	21	-	-	77	77	19	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	48	40	-	-	34	85	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	15	41	43	1	-	86	82	35	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																				
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	56	25	-	-	77	77	19	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	48	40	-	-	34	85	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	15	38	45	2	-	86	82	34	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## SUMMARY

- i) Those who have read the August 1989 report on the survey last year, or have been involved in the Northern Afghanistan Crop Protection Programme which arose from that report, will want first to know "Is the problem getting better or worse?" The answer, on balance, is neither. It seems to be about the same as last year. In some areas the situation is better and in some it is worse. Significantly, in one district there has been severe damage by Sunn pest in 1990 where none was reported in 1989.

- ii) Broadly speaking, we can identify a worst case category of four provinces (possibly five when Balkh results are in) where farmers face critical losses due to either Sunn pest or locusts or both. These are as follows:

**Badghis and Faryab** where both Sunn pest and locusts have been serious in all districts surveyed in both years. Badghis is marginally less affected in 1990 and Faryab is generally worse. (Neighbouring **Balkh** could also be classed in this worst case category but our enumerators have not yet returned).

**Jowzjan** has been seriously affected mainly by Sunn pest though in some districts locusts have also been devastating. On the whole the situation is better in 1990.

**Badakhshan** has been seriously affected by locusts only in both years, and losses in nearly all districts are considerably worse in 1990 than in 1989.

- iii) Farmers in **Samangan** and **Baghlan** have not suffered the same degree of losses as in the worst case category above, and on the whole Sunn pest is not devastatingly damaging. However, while 1990 was a better year than 1989, locusts are still responsible for total crop losses on some farms in some districts. And the example of Darae Souf in Samangan, where Sunn pest was not recorded in 1989, yet affected nearly half the district's farmers in 1990, some of whom lost between a quarter and half their crop, shows that a complacent or relaxed attitude is not appropriate. By any normal measure, these are chronically and badly affected areas which could become much worse at any time. It is only when compared with the four worst provinces above that the infestation appears less serious than it really is.
- iv) We can say positively that farmers in the provinces of **Kunduz** and **Takhar** have generally suffered little damage from Sunn pest or locusts, and where there was damage from Sunn pest or locusts in 1989, it was less in 1990. We hesitate to put **Herat** into the same category as Kunduz and Takhar, (although the survey results suggest we should), because the survey covered only the central irrigated part of the province and omitted the rainfed areas. It could be that the average Herati farmer is worse hit than the results show.
- v) Those readers who have not been involved before will want first to know the scale of the problem and what is being done about it. First, this report shows that the scale of the problem in the two provinces of Badghis and Faryab is such that farmers consider it to be a greater problem than any other they face. This bland statement arises from the methodology of the survey in which farmers were asked to rank their problems, but the end result is one of devastation for many of them. In Badghis and Faryab in 1990 over 80% of farmers growing rainfed wheat were affected by Sunn pest and locusts and over a quarter of them lost up to half their crop. In these provinces rainfed farming predominates. For example, in Badghis three

Table 4. Faryab

## Rainfed wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1989										1990									
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage						
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
<u>Sunpest</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Belcheragh	16	80	21	26	19	26	50	4	1	15	19	19	14	63	5	-	-		
Shirin Tagab	2	10	5	50	10	30	60	-	-	4	40	10	40	50	-	-	-		
Darzab	13	65	50	77	15	12	72	-	-	48	74	15	6	75	3	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Belcheragh	16	80	21	26	19	24	55	3	-	15	19	19	15	63	4	-	-		
Shirin Tagab	2	10	5	50	10	40	40	10	-	4	40	10	10	80	-	-	-		
Darzab	13	65	50	77	15	15	69	-	-	48	74	15	17	66	2	-	-		
<u>Locusts</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Belcheragh	16	80	21	26	29	33	39	-	-	15	19	29	33	38	1	-	-		
Shirin Tagab	2	10	5	50	10	60	30	-	-	4	40	10	40	50	-	-	-		
Darzab	13	65	50	77	15	49	32	3	-	48	74	15	48	37	-	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Belcheragh	16	80	21	26	29	34	38	-	-	15	19	29	40	31	-	-	-		
Shirin Tagab	2	10	5	50	10	70	20	-	-	4	40	10	70	20	-	-	-		
Darzab	13	65	50	77	15	54	31	-	-	48	74	15	45	40	-	-	-		



Table 2. Badghis

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1990															1989														
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop				% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage						
			1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
Sunpest																													
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																													
Qala Nau	20	100	75					75	100	-	-	-	-	62	62	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Khuske Kohna	9	40	33					83	100	-	-	-	-	29	73	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qades	21	105	67					64	100	-	-	-	-	49	47	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																													
Qala Nau	20	100	75					75	100	-	-	-	-	62	62	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Khuske Kohna	9	40	33					83	100	-	-	-	-	29	73	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qades	21	105	67					64	100	-	-	-	-	49	47	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Locusts																													
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																													
Qala Nau	20	100	75					75	19	44	37	-	-	62	62	23	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Khuske Kohna	9	40	33					83	13	10	75	3	-	29	73	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qades	21	105	67					64	17	32	35	11	4	49	47	39	50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																													
Qala Nau	20	100	75					75	19	39	42	-	-	62	62	20	79	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Khuske Kohna	9	40	33					83	13	5	80	3	-	29	73	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qades	21	105	67					64	15	30	42	13	-	49	47	38	50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 1. Badghis

## Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989										1990												
			no growing crop					% growing crop					percentage damage					percentage damage							
			0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
<u>Sunnpest</u>																									
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																									
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	38	43	-	-	-	77	77	19	49	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	45	43	-	-	-	85	85	13	50	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	23	58	19	-	-	-	81	82	32	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																									
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	37	43	-	-	-	77	77	19	49	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	43	43	3	-	-	85	85	13	48	38	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	23	53	24	-	-	-	81	82	30	62	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>																									
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																									
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	60	21	-	-	-	77	77	19	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	48	40	-	-	-	85	85	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	15	41	43	1	-	-	81	82	35	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																									
Qala Nau	20	100	77	77	19	56	25	-	-	-	77	77	19	80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khuske Kohna	9	40	34	85	13	48	40	-	-	-	85	85	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qades	21	105	85	81	15	38	45	2	-	-	81	82	34	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. Faryab

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989										1990										
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
<u>Sunnpest</u>																							
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																							
Belcheragh	16	80	51	64	30	68	3	-	-	53	66	30	69	1	-	-	53	66	30	69	1	-	-
Shirin Tagab	2	10	9	90	10	90	-	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-
Darzab	13	65	42	65	34	66	-	-	-	42	65	32	68	-	-	-	42	65	32	68	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																							
Belcheragh	16	80	51	64	24	76	-	-	-	53	66	24	76	-	-	-	53	66	24	76	-	-	-
Shirin Tagab	2	10	9	90	10	90	-	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-
Darzab	13	65	42	65	22	78	-	-	-	42	65	22	78	-	-	-	42	65	22	78	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>																							
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																							
Belcheragh	16	80	51	64	40	24	36	-	-	53	66	38	25	35	3	-	53	66	38	25	35	3	-
Shirin Tagab	2	10	9	90	10	60	30	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-	9	90	10	90	-	-	-
Darzab	13	65	42	65	38	29	32	-	-	42	65	35	29	35	-	-	42	65	35	29	35	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																							
Belcheragh	16	80	51	64	35	33	33	-	-	53	66	33	26	41	-	-	53	66	33	26	41	-	-
Shirin Tagab.	2	10	9	90	10	60	30	-	-	9	90	10	40	50	-	-	9	90	10	40	50	-	-
Darzab	13	65	42	65	18	25	57	-	-	42	65	18	23	58	-	-	42	65	18	23	58	-	-

Table 6. Jowzjan

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989					1990									
			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage							
					0	1-25	26-50			51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	
Sunnpest																	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																	
Sheberghan	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sang Charak	37	185	18	10	88	3	5	2	3	16	9	88	4	4	3	2	-
Sari Pul	6	40	-	-	98	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohistanat	6	30	19	63	37	-	60	3	-	19	63	37	60	3	-	-	-
Aqcha	34	170	102	60	24	2	57	12	5	103	61	24	68	8	1	-	-
Mardyan	2	10	6	60	-	-	70	30	-	6	60	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mengajek	17	75	51	68	4	1	76	19	-	48	64	28	63	9	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																	
Sheberghan	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sang Charak	37	185	18	10	88	2	4	3	3	16	9	88	4	4	3	2	-
Sari Pul	6	40	-	-	98	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohistanat	6	30	19	63	37	-	47	17	-	19	63	37	47	17	-	-	-
Aqcha	34	170	102	60	22	2	49	22	5	103	61	23	65	11	1	-	-
Mardyan	2	10	6	60	-	10	70	20	-	6	60	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mengajek	17	75	51	68	4	1	73	21	-	48	64	28	63	9	-	-	-
Locusts																	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																	
Sheberghan	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sang Charak	37	185	18	10	97	-	3	-	-	16	9	97	-	3	-	-	-
Sari Pul	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohistanat	6	30	19	63	83	-	17	-	-	19	63	83	17	-	-	-	-
Aqcha	34	170	102	60	100	-	-	-	-	103	61	100	-	-	-	-	-
Mardyan	2	10	6	60	100	-	-	-	-	6	60	100	-	-	-	-	-
Mengajek	17	75	51	68	100	-	-	-	-	48	64	100	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																	
Sheberghan	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sang Charak	37	185	18	10	97	-	3	-	-	16	9	97	-	3	-	-	-
Sari Pul	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kohistanat	6	30	19	63	83	-	17	-	-	19	63	83	17	-	-	-	-
Aqcha	34	170	102	60	100	-	-	-	-	103	61	100	-	-	-	-	-
Mardyan	2	10	6	60	100	-	-	-	-	6	60	100	-	-	-	-	-
Mengajek	17	75	51	68	100	-	-	-	-	48	64	100	-	-	-	-	-

### Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1990

1989

Di'strict	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	1989						1990														
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage											
						1-25	26-50	51-75				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100								
Sumpeest																							
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																							
Sheberghan	1	5	4	80	-	100	-	-	4	80	-	100	-	-	-								
Sang Charak	37	185	155	84	6	5	49	15	143	77	6	36	25	30	3								
Sari Pul	6	40	27	68	3	-	8	8	30	75	3	10	5	83	-								
Kohistanat	6	30	22	63	37	-	-	63	18	60	37	27	37	-	-								
Aqcha	34	170	28	17	74	1	17	8	23	14	74	24	3	-	-								
Mardyan	2	10	3	30	50	-	-	40	-	-	60	30	10	-	-								
Mengajek	17	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																							
Sheberghan	1	5	4	80	-	-	100	-	4	80	-	80	20	-	-								
Sang Charak	37	185	155	84	5	1	30	34	143	77	5	11	45	33	5								
Sari Pul	6	40	27	68	5	-	3	10	30	75	5	8	3	85	-								
Kohistanat	6	30	22	73	37	-	-	63	18	60	37	27	37	-	-								
Aqcha	34	170	28	17	74	1	14	11	23	14	74	25	1	-	-								
Mardyan	2	10	3	30	50	-	10	30	-	-	60	30	10	-	-								
Mengajek	17	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Locusts																							
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																							
Sheberghan	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-								
Sang Charak	37	185	155	84	44	47	9	-	143	77	44	35	22	-	-								
Sari Pul	6	40	27	68	50	13	25	-	30	75	50	38	-	13	-								
Kohistanat	6	30	22	73	70	-	13	17	18	60	70	13	17	-	-								
Aqcha	34	170	28	17	100	-	-	-	23	14	100	-	-	-	-								
Mardyan	2	10	3	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Mengajek	17	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																							
Sheberghan	1	5	4	80	-	100	-	-	4	80	-	100	-	-	-								
Sang Charak	37	185	155	84	43	37	18	1	143	77	43	36	20	1	-								
Sari Pul	6	40	27	68	50	13	23	3	30	75	50	25	13	13	-								
Kohistanat	6	30	22	73	70	-	13	17	18	60	70	13	17	-	-								
Aqcha	34	170	28	17	100	-	-	-	23	14	100	-	-	-	-								
Mardyan	2	10	3	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Mengajek	17	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								

Table 8. Jowzian

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1989																1990																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop					percentage damage					no growing crop					percentage damage																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Sheberghan	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9. Samangan

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	1989					1990											
			no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage				no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage								
					0	1-25	26-50	51-75			76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
<u>Sunnpest</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	22	18	100	-	-	-	-	23	18	100	-	-	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	2	100	-	-	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	54	77	84	9	3	-	4	53	76	86	7	7	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	55	70	100	-	-	-	-	53	67	100	-	-	-	-			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	22	18	100	-	-	-	-	23	18	100	-	-	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	2	100	-	-	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	54	77	79	9	10	3	-	53	76	61	33	6	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	55	70	100	-	-	-	-	53	67	100	-	-	-	-			
<u>Locusts</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	22	18	99	-	-	-	1	23	18	99	-	1	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	2	100	-	-	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	54	77	77	4	7	-	11	53	76	96	1	3	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	55	70	100	-	-	-	-	53	67	100	-	-	-	-			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	22	18	98	1	1	-	-	23	18	99	-	1	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	2	100	-	-	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	54	77	67	11	20	1	-	53	76	89	9	3	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	55	70	100	-	-	-	-	53	67	100	-	-	-	-			

Table 10. Samangan

## Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989										1990									
			Sunnpest					Locusts					Sunnpest					Locusts				
			No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage
					0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100						0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Samangan	25	125	108	86	94	3	2	1	-	105	84	74	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darae Souf	13	65	57	88	100	-	-	-	-	56	86	60	35	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulm	14	70	6	9	100	-	-	-	-	5	7	96	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roye Doab	16	79	32	41	100	-	-	-	-	26	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Samangan	25	125	108	86	94	6	-	-	-	105	84	70	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darae Souf	13	65	57	88	100	-	-	-	-	56	86	58	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulm	14	70	6	9	100	-	-	-	-	5	7	96	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roye Doab	16	79	32	41	100	-	-	-	-	26	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Samangan	25	125	108	86	59	8	25	2	6	105	84	77	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darae Souf	13	65	57	88	51	15	34	-	-	56	86	68	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulm	14	70	6	9	94	-	4	1	-	5	7	94	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roye Doab	16	79	32	41	18	22	58	3	-	26	33	22	18	53	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Samangan	25	125	108	86	47	13	38	2	-	105	84	63	26	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Darae Souf	13	65	57	88	46	9	45	-	-	56	86	66	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khulm	14	70	6	9	94	-	4	1	-	5	7	94	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roye Doab	16	79	32	41	13	14	73	-	-	26	33	18	14	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



### Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989					1990											
			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage									
					0	1-25	26-50			51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
Sunpest																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	87	70	94	5	2	-	-	-	77	62	79	19	2	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	52	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	49	75	63	37	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	42	60	86	7	4	1	1	24	34	81	14	4	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	66	84	100	-	-	-	-	66	84	100	-	-	-	-			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	87	70	96	4	-	-	-	-	77	62	78	22	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	52	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	49	75	62	38	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	42	60	79	7	14	-	-	24	34	61	37	1	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	66	84	100	-	-	-	-	66	84	100	-	-	-	-			
Locusts																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	87	70	61	28	10	-	2	77	62	81	18	2	-	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	52	80	58	25	17	-	-	49	75	71	22	8	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	42	60	80	7	9	1	3	24	34	96	3	1	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	66	84	16	71	13	-	-	66	84	25	59	13	3	-			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Samangan	25	125	87	70	48	24	24	4	-	77	62	65	30	4	1	-			
Darae Souf	13	65	52	80	51	29	20	-	-	49	75	66	25	9	-	-			
Khulm	14	70	42	60	73	10	14	3	-	24	34	89	10	1	-	-			
Roye Doab	16	79	66	84	11	71	18	-	-	66	84	18	77	5	-	-			

quarters of farmers cultivate rainfed land, and in Faryab three quarters of farmers rely solely on it.

- vi) For provinces which are normally grain exporters, (part of the traditional "breadbasket of Afghanistan") these statistics strung together add up to wheat losses measured in hundreds of thousands of tons, hardship for a rural population measured in millions, massive depletion of assets such as livestock for hundreds of thousands of farm families, and the complete loss, at least temporarily, of a way of life for those who are forced to leave farming and become refugees. (See also the Food Deficit Survey, the ASA's Ninth Report). Certainly, the fabric of farming in Northern Afghanistan is in a fragile state after a decade of war, but the effects above are directly attributable to Sunn pest and locust.
- vii) The scope and scale of the problem was identified by a special survey of the Swedish Committee's ASA in 1989, and the response in terms of assistance by the aid community was a series of pilot projects to seek long term and environmentally safe solutions to the problem, together with short-term humanitarian food relief, and short-term assistance in the safer use of existing stocks of an environmentally harmful insecticide. The ASA's Seventh Report, the Northern Afghanistan Crop Protection Programme (NACPP), identifies the details of that response.
- viii) The experience gained from the pilot projects of the NACPP, together with the results of this survey, has now led to the logical next step which is a comprehensive programme designed to reach nearly all affected farmers on an estimated 500,000 hectares of cultivated land in the 1990/91 cropping season. Safer, more effective, and logistically easier-to-apply insecticides have been identified and tested with farmers, and will be delivered to 17 sites in all affected areas of Northern Afghanistan. At these sites 150 trained extensionists will supervise the use of these insecticides and ultra-low-volume (ULV) sprayers.
- ix) Present intentions are that four Peshawar-based NGOs, the SCA, the Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan (NCA), Afghanaid, and the Danish Committee (DACAAR) will implement the field programme with financial support from UNDP/OPS. UNOCA is to arrange for the delivery of insecticide and sprayers. The Government of Japan and other countries are to give the insecticides, and the Government of Britain is to give the sprayers.

Table 12. Baghlan

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

		1989										1990																		
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	no growing crop		% growing crop		0		1-25		26-50		51-75		76-100		no growing crop		% growing crop		0		1-25		26-50		51-75		76-100	
			<u>Sunnpest</u>																											
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																														
Nahreïn	20	100	20		20		100		-		-		-		-		20		20		100		-		-		-		-	
Khost Wa fren	9	44	32		73		100		-		-		-		-		32		73		100		-		-		-		-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																														
Nahreïn	20	100	20		20		95		-		5		-		-		20		20		100		-		-		-		-	
Khost Wa fren	9	44	32		73		100		-		-		-		-		32		73		100		-		-		-		-	
<u>Locusts</u>																														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																														
Nahreïn	20	100	20		20		100		-		-		-		-		20		20		100		-		-		-		-	
Khost Wa fren	9	44	32		73		100		-		-		-		-		32		73		100		-		-		-		-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																														
Nahreïn	20	100	20		20		95		-		5		-		-		20		20		100		-		-		-		-	
Khost Wa fren	9	44	32		73		100		-		-		-		-		32		73		100		-		-		-		-	

Table 13. Baghlan

## Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No. of Villages		1989										1990									
			Sunnpest					Locusts					Sunnpest					Locusts				
			No. of Farmers	no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage		No. of Farmers	no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage		No. of Farmers	no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage		No. of Farmers	no. growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage	
				0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100		0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100		0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100		
<b>Sunnpest</b>																						
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Mahreïn	20	100	48	100	48	-	-	-	48	100	-	-	-	-	49	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khost Wa fren	9	44	7	100	16	-	-	-	7	100	-	-	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Mahreïn	20	100	48	90	48	5	5	-	48	90	5	5	-	-	49	95	5	-	-	-	-	-
Khost Wa fren	9	44	7	100	16	-	-	-	7	100	-	-	-	-	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Locusts</b>																						
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Mahreïn	20	100	48	88	48	-	4	4	48	88	-	4	4	4	49	88	-	3	9	-	-	-
Khost Wa fren	9	44	7	52	16	-	7	16	7	52	-	7	16	25	4	55	-	9	14	23	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Mahreïn	20	100	48	72	48	-	19	4	48	72	-	19	4	5	49	77	-	10	11	2	-	-
Khost Wa fren	9	44	7	41	16	-	11	14	7	41	-	11	14	34	4	43	-	9	14	34	-	-

Table 14. Baghlan

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

										1990									
District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	percentage damage																
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100			
<u>Sunnpest</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Nahreïn	20	100	49	49	100	-	-	-	-	54	54	100	-	-	-	-			
Khost Wa fren	9	44	25	57	100	-	-	-	-	23	52	100	-	-	-	-			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Nahreïn	20	100	49	49	95	2	3	-	-	54	54	100	-	-	-	-			
Khost Wa fren	9	44	25	57	100	-	-	-	-	23	52	100	-	-	-	-			
<u>Locusts</u>																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Nahreïn	20	100	49	49	92	1	4	3	-	54	54	93	-	2	5	-			
Khost Wa fren	9	44	25	57	80	2	5	-	14	23	52	80	2	2	5	11			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Nahreïn	20	100	49	49	82	4	11	3	-	54	54	82	4	6	8	-			
Khost Wa fren	9	44	25	57	68	2	7	7	16	23	52	68	2	7	7	16			

Table 15. Kunduz

## Irrigated wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	1989					1990									
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage					
						1-25	26-50	51-75				76-100	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	
<u>Sunpest</u>																	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																	
Kunduz	32	160	132	83	100	-	-	-	128	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	58	89	100	-	-	-	58	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	47	72	91	9	-	-	50	77	91	9	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	31	48	100	-	-	-	31	48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	15	60	100	-	-	-	16	64	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	51	85	95	2	3	-	55	92	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																	
Kunduz	32	160	132	83	100	-	-	-	128	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	58	89	100	-	-	-	58	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	47	72	85	15	-	-	50	77	85	15	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	31	48	100	-	-	-	31	48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	15	60	100	-	-	-	16	64	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	51	85	93	7	-	-	55	92	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>																	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																	
Kunduz	32	160	132	83	100	-	-	-	128	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	58	89	100	-	-	-	58	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	47	72	77	23	-	-	50	77	77	23	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	31	48	100	-	-	-	31	48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	15	60	100	-	-	-	16	64	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	51	85	80	17	3	-	55	92	95	5	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																	
Kunduz	32	160	132	83	100	-	-	-	128	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	58	89	100	-	-	-	58	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	47	72	77	29	-	-	50	77	71	29	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	31	48	100	-	-	-	31	48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	15	60	100	-	-	-	16	64	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	51	85	68	32	-	-	55	92	95	5	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Kunduz

## Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989						1990							
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
<u>Sunnpest</u>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Kunduz	32	160	3	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	100	-	-	-	
Aliabad	13	65	35	54	100	-	-	-	-	11	17	100	-	-	-	
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ljamabad	13	65	20	31	97	3	-	-	-	18	28	98	2	-	-	
Archi	5	25	4	16	100	-	-	-	-	4	16	100	-	-	-	
Char Dara	12	60	8	13	100	-	-	-	-	11	18	100	-	-	-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Kunduz	32	160	3	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	100	-	-	-	
Aliabad	13	65	35	54	100	-	-	-	-	11	17	100	-	-	-	
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ljamabad	13	65	20	31	92	8	-	-	-	18	28	92	8	-	-	
Archi	5	25	4	16	100	-	-	-	-	4	16	100	-	-	-	
Char Dara	12	60	8	13	100	-	-	-	-	11	18	100	-	-	-	
<u>Locusts</u>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Kunduz	32	160	3	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	100	-	-	-	
Aliabad	13	65	35	54	100	-	-	-	-	11	17	100	-	-	-	
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ljamabad	13	65	20	31	100	-	-	-	-	18	28	100	-	-	-	
Archi	5	25	4	16	100	-	-	-	-	4	16	100	-	-	-	
Char Dara	12	60	8	13	100	-	-	-	-	11	18	100	-	-	-	
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Kunduz	32	160	3	2	100	-	-	-	-	2	1	100	-	-	-	
Aliabad	13	65	35	54	95	5	-	-	-	11	17	100	-	-	-	
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ljamabad	13	65	20	31	100	-	-	-	-	18	28	100	-	-	-	
Archi	5	25	4	16	100	-	-	-	-	4	16	100	-	-	-	
Char Dara	12	60	8	13	90	10	-	-	-	11	18	100	-	-	-	

Table 17. Kunduz

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1989										1990												
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage										Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage									
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100						
Sunnpest																						
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Kunduz	32	160	43	27	100	-	-	-	-	61	38	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	98	2	-	-	-	4	6	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	17	26	97	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	28	47	98	2	-	-	-	27	45	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Kunduz	32	160	43	27	100	-	-	-	-	61	38	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	92	8	-	-	-	4	6	92	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	1	2	94	6	-	-	-	17	26	94	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	28	47	95	5	-	-	-	27	45	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locusts																						
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																						
Kunduz	32	160	43	27	100	-	-	-	-	61	38	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	95	5	-	-	-	4	6	95	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	17	26	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	28	47	92	8	-	-	-	27	45	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																						
Kunduz	32	160	43	27	100	-	-	-	-	61	38	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliabad	13	65	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	41	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazarat Imam	13	65	-	-	85	15	-	-	-	4	6	85	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ljanabad	13	65	1	2	100	-	-	-	-	17	26	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archi	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Char Dara	12	60	28	47	85	13	2	-	-	27	45	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 18. Takhar

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1990																		
District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	percentage damage															
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25				26-50				51-75				76-100
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100					
<u>Sunpest</u>																		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
<u>Locusts</u>																		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		

1989																		
District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	percentage damage															
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25				26-50				51-75				76-100
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100					
<u>Sunpest</u>																		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
<u>Locusts</u>																		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																		
Taloqan	17	85	58	68	100	-	-	-	-	59	69	100	-	-	-	-		
Rustaq	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khvajaghar	12	59	33	56	100	-	-	-	-	35	59	100	-	-	-	-		
Eshkamesh	18	85	34	40	100	-	-	-	-	35	41	100	-	-	-	-		
Bangi	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-	-	-		

### Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1990										
	1989									
	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage 1-25    26-50    51-75    76-100		no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage 1-25    26-50    51-75    76-100	
District										
<u>Sunpest.</u>										
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage										
Taloqan	17	85	12	14	-	-	13	15	100	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	-	-	1	20	100	-
Khwajaghar	12	59	19	32	-	-	31	53	100	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	45	53	-	-	43	51	100	-
Bargi	1	5	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage										
Taloqan	17	85	12	14	-	-	13	15	100	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	-	-	1	20	100	-
Khwajaghar	12	59	19	32	-	-	31	53	100	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	45	53	-	-	43	51	100	-
Bargi	1	5	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>										
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage										
Taloqan	17	85	12	14	-	-	13	15	100	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	-	-	1	20	100	-
Khwajaghar	12	59	19	32	-	-	31	53	100	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	45	53	-	-	43	51	100	-
Bargi	1	5	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage										
Taloqan	17	85	12	14	-	-	13	15	100	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	-	-	1	20	100	-
Khwajaghar	12	59	19	32	-	-	31	53	100	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	45	53	-	-	43	51	100	-
Bargi	1	5	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20. Iakhar

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989					1990								
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
<u>Sunpest</u>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Taloqan	17	85	13	15	100	-	-	-	-	14	17	100	-	-	-	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-
Khvajaghar	12	59	37	63	100	-	-	-	-	34	58	100	-	-	-	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	56	66	100	-	-	-	-	50	59	100	-	-	-	-
Bangi	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Taloqan	17	85	13	15	100	-	-	-	-	14	17	100	-	-	-	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-
Khvajaghar	12	59	37	63	100	-	-	-	-	34	58	100	-	-	-	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	56	66	100	-	-	-	-	50	59	100	-	-	-	-
Bangi	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Taloqan	17	85	13	15	100	-	-	-	-	14	17	100	-	-	-	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-
Khvajaghar	12	59	37	63	100	-	-	-	-	34	58	100	-	-	-	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	56	66	100	-	-	-	-	50	59	100	-	-	-	-
Bangi	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Taloqan	17	85	13	15	100	-	-	-	-	14	17	100	-	-	-	-
Rustaq	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-
Khvajaghar	12	59	37	63	100	-	-	-	-	34	58	100	-	-	-	-
Eshkamesh	18	85	56	66	100	-	-	-	-	50	59	100	-	-	-	-
Bangi	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21. Badakhshan

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989						1990					
			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage				
					0	1-25	26-50			51-75	76-100	0	1-25	26-50
<b>Sunnpest</b>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	22	23	100	-	-	-	-	20	21	100	-	-
Ragh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	50	91	100	-	-	-	-	52	95	100	-	-
Baharak	8	35	25	71	86	-	14	-	-	24	69	86	14	-
Eshkashem	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	83	66	100	-	-	-	-	82	66	100	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	22	23	100	-	-	-	-	20	21	100	-	-
Ragh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	50	91	100	-	-	-	-	52	95	100	-	-
Baharak	8	35	25	71	86	-	14	-	-	24	69	86	14	-
Eshkashem	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	83	66	100	-	-	-	-	82	66	100	-	-
<b>Locusts</b>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	22	23	68	11	11	6	4	20	21	68	6	8
Ragh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	50	91	18	80	2	-	-	52	95	18	24	58
Baharak	8	35	25	71	17	51	31	-	-	24	69	17	9	74
Eshkashem	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	83	66	32	64	4	-	-	82	66	32	68	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	22	23	68	11	11	6	4	20	21	68	5	11
Ragh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	50	91	18	80	2	-	-	52	95	18	20	62
Baharak	8	35	25	71	14	57	29	-	-	24	69	14	9	77
Eshkashem	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	83	66	32	12	56	-	-	82	66	32	8	60

## CHAPTER ONE. INTRODUCTION

### Background

- 1.1. This report is an account of the ASA's follow-up survey in 1990 to the Sunn pest and Locust Survey of 1989, and follows the Northern Afghanistan Crop Protection Programme (NACPP) report of August 1989. Those not familiar with the NACPP may wish to read that report in conjunction with this one.
- 1.2. Briefly, the NACPP report identified the nature and scale of the problem on a district by district basis in the 10 of the 11 northern provinces affected, calculated as far as possible the consequences in terms of food deficit, and proposed a programme of pilot and emergency relief projects. This programme was subsequently implemented successfully by the SCA, Afghanaid, the Norwegian Committee, and the Afghan Cultural Assistance Foundation. Financial, diplomatic and logistical support was provided by UNDP and UNOCA operating on both sides of the main political divide in Pakistan and Kabul. The main material result of this diplomatic initiative was the provision by UNOCA of BHC insecticide as well as wheat to some areas under mujahedin control.

### Summary of the Northern Afghanistan Crop Protection Programme

- 1.3. On a geographical basis there were 13 district based projects which provided the following services and inputs:
  - extension in insect control, and in chemical weed control to encourage Autumn planting
  - testing of the effectiveness and farmer acceptance of safer insecticides and sprayers which they also delivered from Pakistan
  - distribution of improved early-maturing (and therefore Sunn pest-avoiding) wheat seed on a trial basis
  - assisting in the distribution of BHC, and wheat for food
- 1.4. These 13 projects were supported by a Peshawar-based training project implemented by the ASA with UNDP/OPS funds under which all the staff of the different NGOs received common training. UNDP/OPS also funded and implemented a radio extension service to farmers affected by the insect outbreaks using the British Broadcasting Corporation Farsi service.
- 1.5. This report deals only with Insect Damage. This year a separate report is being produced on Food Deficit, though both sets of information were collected on the same survey.

### Methodology

- 1.6. The methodology was different in 1990 compared to 1989. The objective in the 1989 survey was to measure the intensity and type of infestation. The objective in the 1990 survey was to concentrate more on the amount of damage, in particular the number and proportion of farmers affected, and the degree to which they have been affected. Moreover, farmers were asked to assess the damage done to their own crops rather than leaving this assessment to the enumerators. This, as expected, allowed a greater number of farmers to be surveyed in a

Table 22. Badakhshan

## Rainfed wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989						1990					
			no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage			
					0	1-25	26-50	51-75			76-100	0	1-25	26-50
<b>Sunnpest</b>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	67	71	100	-	-	-	-	70	74	100	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	31	80	100	-	-	-	-	31	80	100	-	-
Jurm	10	55	17	31	100	-	-	-	-	13	24	100	-	-
Baharak	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-
Kesham	24	125	64	51	99	1	-	-	-	71	57	99	1	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	67	71	100	-	-	-	-	70	74	100	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	31	80	100	-	-	-	-	31	80	100	-	-
Jurm	10	55	17	31	100	-	-	-	-	13	24	100	-	-
Baharak	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	4	80	100	-	-	-	-	4	80	100	-	-
Kesham	24	125	64	51	99	-	1	-	-	71	57	99	-	-
<b>Locusts</b>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	67	71	-	32	25	33	11	70	74	-	32	7
Ragh	1	1	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	1	100	-	100	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	31	80	-	100	-	-	-	31	80	-	97	3
Jurm	10	55	17	31	47	36	16	-	-	13	24	47	16	36
Baharak	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	4	80	20	80	-	-	-	4	80	20	80	-
Kesham	24	125	64	51	1	98	1	-	-	71	57	1	83	16
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Faizabad	19	95	67	71	-	31	26	33	11	70	74	-	31	8
Ragh	1	1	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	1	100	-	100	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	31	80	3	97	-	-	-	31	80	3	92	5
Jurm	10	55	17	31	47	29	24	-	-	13	24	47	9	44
Baharak	8	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	4	80	20	80	-	-	-	4	80	20	80	-
Kesham	24	125	64	51	1	32	66	-	-	71	57	1	24	75

Table 23. Badakhshan

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1989										1990									
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage					Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage					no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	no growing crop	% growing crop	0				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
Sunnpest																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Faizabad	19	95	73	77	100	-	-	-	-	66	70	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	30	77	100	-	-	-	-	29	74	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	49	89	100	-	-	-	-	46	84	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baharak	8	35	27	77	86	-	14	-	-	25	71	86	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	3	60	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	112	90	100	-	-	-	-	111	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Faizabad	19	95	73	77	100	-	-	-	-	66	70	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	30	77	100	-	-	-	-	29	74	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	49	89	100	-	-	-	-	46	84	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baharak	8	35	27	77	86	-	14	-	-	25	71	86	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	3	60	100	-	-	-	-	3	60	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	112	90	100	-	-	-	-	111	89	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locusts																			
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																			
Faizabad	19	95	73	77	-	32	49	13	6	66	70	-	32	32	-	29	7	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	30	77	-	100	-	-	-	29	74	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	49	89	100	-	-	-	-	46	84	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baharak	8	35	27	77	14	83	-	-	-	25	71	14	83	3	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	3	60	-	100	-	-	-	3	60	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	112	90	77	23	-	-	-	111	89	77	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																			
Faizabad	19	95	73	77	-	32	49	13	6	66	70	-	32	32	-	29	7	-	-
Ragh	1	1	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	1	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahre Bozurg	8	39	30	77	-	100	-	-	-	29	74	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jurm	10	55	49	89	100	-	-	-	-	46	84	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baharak	8	35	27	77	14	86	-	-	-	25	71	14	83	3	-	-	-	-	-
Eshkashem	1	5	3	60	-	100	-	-	-	3	60	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesham	24	125	112	90	77	23	-	-	-	111	89	77	23	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24. Herat

## Irrigated Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989						1990					
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage		
						1-25	26-50	51-75				76-100	1-25	26-50
<u>Sunnpest</u>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Enjeel	8	40	37	93	100	-	-	-	39	98	100	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	46	84	93	7	-	-	48	87	91	7	2	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	20	100	100	-	-	-	18	90	100	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	29	97	100	-	-	-	30	100	100	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	22	88	100	-	-	-	19	76	100	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	28	93	100	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Enjeel	8	40	37	93	100	-	-	-	39	98	100	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	46	84	91	2	-	7	48	87	91	4	5	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	20	100	100	-	-	-	18	90	100	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	29	97	100	-	-	-	30	100	100	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	22	88	100	-	-	-	19	76	100	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	28	93	100	-	-	-
<u>Locusts</u>														
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage														
Enjeel	8	40	37	93	100	-	-	-	39	98	100	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	46	84	95	5	-	-	48	87	98	2	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	20	100	100	-	-	-	18	90	100	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	29	97	100	-	-	-	30	100	100	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	22	88	100	-	-	-	19	76	100	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	28	93	100	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage														
Enjeel	8	40	37	93	100	-	-	-	39	98	100	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	46	84	93	7	-	-	48	87	100	-	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	20	100	100	-	-	-	18	90	100	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	29	97	100	-	-	-	30	100	100	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	22	88	100	-	-	-	19	76	100	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	28	93	100	-	-	-



### Rainfed Wheat - Sunn pest and Locust damage

	No of Villages	No of Farmers	% no growing crop	% growing crop	percentage damage 1-25    26-50    51-75    76-100	
District		Farmers				
Sunmpest						
<b>Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage</b>						
Enjeel	8	40	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	3	6	4	91
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	6	30	15	100
Obey	6	30	-	-	-	100
Zendajan	5	25	-	-	-	-
Adrsakan	6	30	-	-	-	-
<b>Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage</b>						
Enjeel	8	40	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	3	6	4	91
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	6	30	15	100
Obey	6	30	-	-	-	100
Zendajan	5	25	-	-	-	-
Adrsakan	6	30	-	-	-	-
Locusts						
<b>Percentage/ of Farmers assessing Own Damage</b>						
Enjeel	8	40	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	3	6	4	93
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	6	30	15	100
Obey	6	30	-	-	-	100
Zendajan	5	25	-	-	-	-
Adrsakan	6	30	-	-	-	-
<b>Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage</b>						
Enjeel	8	40	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	3	6	4	91
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	6	30	15	100
Obey	6	30	-	-	-	100
Zendajan	5	25	-	-	-	-
Adrsakan	6	30	-	-	-	-

Table 26. Herat

## Barley - Sunn pest and Locust damage

1990																
District	No of Villages	No of Farmers	1989					1990								
			no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage				no growing crop	% growing crop	0	percentage damage			
						1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100				1-25	26-50	51-75	76-100
<b>Sunnpest</b>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Enjeel	8	40	15	38	100	-	-	-	-	12	30	100	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	32	58	91	2	7	-	-	32	58	91	7	2	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	13	65	100	-	-	-	-	14	70	100	-	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	23	77	100	-	-	-	-	24	80	100	-	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	21	84	100	-	-	-	-	20	80	100	-	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	-	25	83	100	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Enjeel	8	40	15	38	100	-	-	-	-	12	30	100	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	32	58	91	-	9	-	-	32	58	91	2	7	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	13	65	100	-	-	-	-	14	70	100	-	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	23	77	100	-	-	-	-	24	80	100	-	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	21	84	100	-	-	-	-	20	80	100	-	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	-	25	83	100	-	-	-	-
<b>Locusts</b>																
Percentage of Farmers assessing Own Damage																
Enjeel	8	40	15	38	100	-	-	-	-	12	30	100	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	32	58	98	2	-	-	-	32	58	91	7	2	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	13	65	100	-	-	-	-	14	70	100	-	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	23	77	100	-	-	-	-	24	80	100	-	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	21	84	100	-	-	-	-	20	80	100	-	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	-	25	83	100	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Farmers assessing Village Damage																
Enjeel	8	40	15	38	100	-	-	-	-	12	30	100	-	-	-	-
Gozarah	11	55	32	58	91	7	2	-	-	32	58	91	7	2	-	-
Pashtoon Zarg	4	20	13	65	100	-	-	-	-	14	70	100	-	-	-	-
Obey	6	30	23	77	100	-	-	-	-	24	80	100	-	-	-	-
Zendajan	5	25	21	84	100	-	-	-	-	20	80	100	-	-	-	-
Adreskan	6	30	26	87	100	-	-	-	-	25	83	100	-	-	-	-

Constraints on crop production 1989 Table 27  
Problems as perceived by farmers

Baghlan

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Baghlan	13	5	3	6	31	15	3	5	0	1	1	0	4	1	2	11
Puli Khumri	15	2	0	0	19	19	0	5	0	0	0	2	12	2	9	14
Mahreini	21	27	16	2	4	14	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	4	3	1

Takhar

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Taloqan	0	14	0	0	10	29	1	12	0	0	4	3	2	0	1	23
Farkhar	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eshkamesh	1	8	4	0	2	34	4	10	0	0	4	6	1	1	1	26
Khvajaghar	0	44	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	36
Rustaq	0	45	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	32

Kunduz

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Kunduz	17	5	7	5	23	7	3	21	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	1
Char Dara	22	2	7	4	14	11	3	23	0	0	5	1	0	2	4	2
Archi	7	15	16	4	0	20	0	29	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	0
Mazarat Imam	30	0	15	2	0	20	0	18	3	0	7	0	0	0	6	0
Ljamebad	0	8	10	9	0	32	3	20	2	0	2	1	0	0	10	3
Gelaie Zal	29	14	13	5	7	4	4	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1

Badakhshan

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
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Constraints on crop production 1989 Table 28  
Problems as perceived by farmers

Faryab

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Almar	4	14	2	3	9	6	14	0	0	36	7	2	0	0	3	1
Belcheragh	1	21	3	7	2	4	11	1	0	38	5	1	0	4	1	1
Maymana	5	5	2	10	12	6	18	1	0	27	6	0	0	3	4	0
Kohistan	0	28	8	1	1	4	13	0	0	37	2	2	1	3	0	1
Pashtoon Kot	2	13	2	7	8	2	12	0	0	33	7	3	1	6	2	1
Shirin Tagab	0	36	2	4	22	7	10	0	3	7	2	2	0	1	3	0

Balkh

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Char Bolak	42	1	2	7	14	16	3	8	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chemtal	22	10	6	0	11	7	0	7	0	21	7	3	0	4	0	0
Dowlatabad	41	0	3	3	12	19	0	8	0	4	9	1	0	0	0	0
Nahre Shahi	16	22	8	0	16	7	0	8	0	8	10	3	0	3	0	0
Sholgera	3	39	7	0	2	5	1	1	0	9	20	5	0	7	0	0

Samangan

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Samangan	5	35	4	2	15	4	4	3	0	6	6	1	0	9	0	5
Darae Souf	0	42	3	0	5	4	2	0	0	14	7	3	0	10	0	10
Khulm	18	40	1	1	20	2	1	0	0	6	8	1	0	2	0	0
Roye Doab	2	39	3	1	6	1	12	1	0	13	7	0	0	13	0	2

Jowzjan

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Aqcha	41	0	7	9	13	9	1	8	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	1
Mengajek	41	0	15	7	12	6	0	10	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Qarqin	41	0	12	12	7	11	2	1	0	6	5	2	0	0	0	0
Sang Charak	2	37	5	0	1	10	3	3	1	22	10	0	0	6	0	1

Constraints on crop production 1989 Table 29  
Problems as perceived by farmers

Badghis

District	Irrig water	Rain-fall	Farm power	Fert-iliser	War effect	Improv seed	Crop protec	Labour	Flood damage	Insect	Crop disea	Animal disea	Birds	Rats	Exten-sion	Others
Ghormach	2	0	4	3	2	9	10	2	2	29	17	10	2	0	6	0
Jawand	3	0	1	2	2	7	8	1	0	38	14	12	4	3	6	0
Morghab	7	0	8	7	3	15	7	2	2	28	10	4	3	3	3	0
Qades	11	0	3	5	4	11	10	1	0	21	17	10	4	2	3	0

shorter time compared with last year. In fact, the 1989 survey related only to the village, whereas in the 1990 survey farmers were asked, separately and individually, their own opinions. This change of emphasis from the village to the farmer was the essential difference between the 1989 and the 1990 surveys.

- 1.7. The questionnaire was for four farmers in one village. They were asked two sets of questions, one relating to their own damage and one relating to damage in the village as a whole. This acted as a mutual check. The fact that the number of farmers interviewed was limited to four, again allowed a more detailed coverage of the same area and the same number of villages by fewer enumerators.
- 1.8. 20 enumerators were finally selected from the training course which was established and designed specifically for this survey. They were all newly recruited men, as the ASA regular enumerator staff, who after four seasons of surveying are now up to a high professional standard, were engaged on the national survey of agriculture. (Some of the information obtained from that survey has been used in this report). The use of inexperienced men was unavoidable, but they were subjected to 27 days of intensive training, and most reached an adequate standard of expertise. Each was from the area to be surveyed, and two men were assigned to each of the ten provinces. They travelled by public transport and hired horses where necessary, and travelling time took between two and three weeks each way, so that actual surveying time was between six weeks and two months. The enumerators' total assignment was four months.
- 1.9. 1,000 questionnaire forms were sent with the enumerators of which 773 were returned. Neither of the two men sent to Balkh have returned, nor have one of the men sent to Takhar and Herat respectively, resulting in half the expected coverage of those two provinces. Additionally, all the information returned by one man from Badghis had to be rejected because of low quality, with the same result as for Takhar and Herat. Debriefing, checking of the questionnaire forms, and data analysis resulted in the rejection of 243 questionnaires, and the remaining 530 were entered into a computerised database - dBaseIV.
- 1.10. On the whole we believe that the picture presented by this survey is correct. However, 27 days of training (we had no more time than this) was insufficient, and the enumerators also lacked experience. This resulted in some low quality completed questionnaire forms. The reader should bear this in mind, particularly when it comes to the detail of district level results, and should not place too much reliance on the figures for the purposes of detailed planning.
- 1.11. The ASA's general database can be manipulated to print out information in many different ways, of which one, necessarily condensed, is presented here. Several aid agencies have asked for and received information from the database which can be tailored to fit their specific need more closely. This applies also to the Insect Damage Survey. Any agency interested in obtaining a customised report or data print-out should apply to:

The Director, Dr. Azam Gul,  
Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan,  
Agriculture Department of the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan,  
57C, Gul Mohar Lane, University Town,  
PESHAWAR, Pakistan.

Tel. 0521-45257/45357. Tlx. 52365 SCA PK. Fax. 0521-42519

## CHAPTER TWO. SURVEY RESULTS

### Province of Badghis, district of Qala Nau

- 2.1. In 1990 as in 1989, 81% of farmers who grew rainfed wheat were affected by Sunn pest. The severity of damage was marginally less in 1990 than in 1989 in that the majority of farmers who were affected lost between a quarter and half their crop, while in 1990 the majority lost less than a quarter of their crop. The same proportion, 81%, was affected by locusts. Again the damage was marginally less severe in 1990.
- 2.2. According to the 1989 General Survey 30% of farmers grew irrigated wheat but none of these was interviewed in the Insect Damage Survey (IDS). No Sunn pest was reported on barley. Sunn pest does not often attack this crop because it is harvested earlier than wheat (but see Jowzjan). The same proportion of farmers, 77%, was affected by locusts in 1990 as in 1989 but the severity of damage was marginally less.

### Province of Badghis, district of Khuske Kohna

- 2.3. 88% farmers growing rainfed wheat were affected by Sunn pest in 1989 and in 1990. The severity of the damage was marginally less in 1990. No farmers growing irrigated wheat were interviewed. The same proportion, 88%, was affected by locusts but whereas in 1989 nearly half of them lost between a quarter and half of their crop to locusts alone, in 1990 the same proportion of farmers lost less than a quarter of their crop.
- 2.4. No Sunn pest was reported on barley. Locust damage was reported by the same proportion of farmers, 88%, in 1990 as in 1989, but again the severity of damage was less. In 1989 75% reported between a quarter and half their crop lost, whereas in 1990 all reported less than 25%.

### Province of Badghis, district of Qades

- 2.5. The proportion of farmers growing rainfed wheat who reported damage from Sunn pest fell from 77% in 1989 to 68% in 1990. At the same time the equivalent figures for damage from locusts fell from 85% to 65%. Moreover, the severity of damage to both crops was less in 1990 than in 1989 - marginally less for Sunn pest and moderately less for locusts. There were no reports of farmers growing irrigated wheat.
- 2.6. There were no reports of Sunn pest on barley. The overall proportion of farmers reporting damage by locusts to barley fell from 82% in 1989 to 61% in 1990

### Province of Faryab, district of Belcheragh

- 2.7. There was little change in the level or degree of damage by Sunn pest on irrigated wheat. In both years 36% of farmers were affected of which nearly a third lost between a quarter and half their crop to this cause. There was little change either in the extent of locust damage. 56% of farmers were affected in each year of which 63% lost between a quarter and half their crop in 1990 (in 1989 the figure was 64%).
- 2.8. Sunn pest damaged rainfed wheat on 81% of farms which grew the crop in both 1989 and 1990, but the severity of the damage in 1990 was considerably worse. Half the farmers reported

damage of between a quarter and half their crop in 1989. In 1990 68% reported at least this level of damage, or in 5% of cases, between 50% and 75% damage. Locust damage to rainfed wheat was marginally more serious in 1990 compared to 1989 - 72% of farmers growing the crop were affected in each year.

- 2.9. Sunn pest damage to barley was reported by about 70% of farmers in 1989 and 1990. In almost every case they lost up to 25% of their crop, a few lost more than this. Damage to barley by locust was marginally worse in 1990 compared to 1989 both in terms of the number of farmers affected and in terms of the degree of severity.

#### **Province of Faryab, district of Shirlin Tageb**

- 2.10. The sample for Shirin Tageb was small - only 10 farmers. Nevertheless, the results are given below.
- 2.11. The effect of Sunn pest on irrigated wheat was the same in both years - 30% of farmers who grew the crop were affected of which one third lost between one third and half their crop. Damage by locusts was much worse than this - 70% of farmers were affected in each year with 1990 showing a much higher proportion of the crop damaged. 30% lost between half and three quarters of their crop, and 40% lost between a quarter and half in 1990.
- 2.12. Rainfed wheat was severely affected by Sunn pest in both years with a marginal improvement in 1990. In each year 90% of farmers who grew the crop were affected. 60% lost between a quarter and half their crop in 1989. The marginal improvement was that this figure was 50% in 1990. Locusts also severely damaged the rainfed crop and again 90% of farmers were affected. 1990, when 50% of farmers lost between a quarter and half their crops, was worse than 1989 when 30% did so.
- 2.13. Sunn pest damage on barley affected a large proportion of farmers, 90%, to a small extent. They lost up to a quarter of their crop to this cause. The figures were the same in each year. The effect of locusts on barley was less in 1990, when 90% of farmers lost up to a quarter of their crop, than in 1989, when 30% lost between a quarter and half their crop, as well as 60% losing up to a quarter.

#### **Province of Faryab, district of Darzab**

- 2.14. No Sunn pest or locusts were reported on irrigated wheat. But Sunn pest damage on rainfed wheat was severe and was marginally worse in 1990 than in 1989. In 1990 85% of farmers were affected and 75% lost between a quarter and half their crop. Locusts also severely damaged rainfed wheat with 85% of farmers affected in each year, and were also worse in terms of the degree of damage in 1990 than in 1989. In 1990 37% of farmers who grew the crop lost between a quarter and half their crop.
- 2.15. A large proportion of farmers suffered moderate damage to barley in both years, though it was marginally worse in 1990 when 68% of farmers lost up to a quarter of their crop. Fewer farmers had locust damage on barley - 61% in 1989 and 65% in 1990 - but the effect was more severe with 35% losing between a quarter and half their crop in 1990, a figure up from 32% in 1989.



**Province of Jowzjan, district of Sheberghan**

- 2.16. No Sunn pest or locusts were reported on irrigated wheat or barley. But 100% (of this is a sample of 5 farmers) reported up to 25% losses by Sunn pest on rainfed wheat. The assessment of their neighbours in the village was much higher than this.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Sang Charak**

- 2.17. Not many farmers reported damage to irrigated wheat by Sunn pest - a total of 12% in each year. But some of those reported high losses, even up to 100%. Only 3% of farmers reported losses from locusts, in each case of between a quarter and half their crop.
- 2.18. A remarkably high proportion of farmers growing rainfed wheat reported damage by Sunn pest - 94% in each year. A quarter of them in 1989 estimated their losses at between 75% and 100%. In 1990 the situation is marginally better with the number of farmers affected down to 3% from 25%, but still 30% of farmers estimated losses of half to three quarters, and 25% of farmers estimate losses of a quarter to half their crop. Locusts affected 56% of farmers in each year, but the severity of loss is greater in 1990 with 22% reporting losses of between a quarter and half their crop, up from 9% in 1989.
- 2.19. Barley is less severely affected with 25% of farmers who grew the crop reporting damage to Sunn pest. 14% reported damage by locusts, mainly causing losses less than a quarter of the crop.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Sarl Pul**

- 2.20. No farmers were interviewed who grew irrigated wheat.
- 2.21. Sunn pest infestation on rainfed wheat was widespread with 97% of farmers reporting at least some damage in 1989 and 1990. The situation was somewhat improved in 1990 in that whereas 83% of farmers reported between three quarters and 100% damage in 1989, this year the same proportion of farmers reported that half to three quarters of their crop was damaged. Locust damage was reported by half the farmers who grew rainfed wheat in 1989 and 1990. Of these, half lost up to half their crop, and a quarter lost 100% in 1989. The severity of loss was somewhat less in 1990.
- 2.22. Sunn pest damage on barley was unusually severe with nearly three quarters of farmers reporting some damage, and half of them reporting between three quarters and 100% loss in 1989. The numbers of farmers reporting loss in 1990 was the same, but the severity of loss was somewhat less. Locust damage on barley was reported by 25% of farmers in each year, and again the severity of loss was a little less in 1990.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Kohistanat**

- 2.23. Sunn pest damage on irrigated wheat was reported by 63% of farmers. In 1989 60% reported losses of between a quarter and half their crop. In 1990 the severity of loss was less with 60% reporting losses less than a quarter of their crop. A small proportion of farmers, 17%, reported locust damage, and again the severity of loss was less in 1990 than in 1990.
- 2.24. Sunn pest infestation of rainfed wheat was severe with 63% of farmers reporting damage in

1989 all of whom estimated damage at between half and three quarters of their crop. The same overall number of farmers reported less severe damage in 1990. 30% of farmers reported damage to rainfed wheat by locusts, and the severity of damage was moderately less in 1989 compared to 1990.

- 2.25. 63% of farmers reported some damage to barley by Sunn pest, and the level of damage was the same in 1989 as in 1990. 30% reported locust damage to barley, the damage being marginally less in 1990 compared to 1989.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Aqcha**

- 2.26. 64% of farmers reported Sunn pest damage on irrigated wheat in 1989 with the majority reporting a quarter to half their crops lost, and some reporting 100% loss. The severity of loss was somewhat less in 1990. No locust damage was reported on this crop.
- 2.27. A quarter of farmers reported Sunn pest on rainfed wheat in both years, but the severity of loss was less in 1990 than in 1989. There were no reports of locusts.
- 2.28. Sunn pest infestation on barley was widespread with 95% and 87% of farmers reporting in 1989 and 1990 respectively. In 1989 over 80% of farmers reported losses of between a quarter and half their crop, but in 1990 losses were less severe with just under 80% reporting losses of up to a quarter of their crop. There were no reports of locust damage.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Mardyan**

- 2.29. All farmers reported damage by Sunn pest on irrigated wheat. In 1989 70% reported losses of between a quarter and half their crop, and 30% reported up to three quarters of their crop lost. These severe losses were moderately less in 1990 when, though all farmers were still affected, losses were less than a quarter of the crop. No locust damage was reported.
- 2.30. Sunn pest damage to rainfed wheat was less than to irrigated wheat. In 1989 half the farmers suffered losses, though these losses were high with 10% losing all their crop and the remaining 40% losing between half and three quarters of their crop. The effects were less in 1990 with 40% of farmers reporting losses of which the majority lost less than a quarter of their crop. There were no reports of locust damage.
- 2.31. Sunn pest damage on barley was severe in 1989 all farmers affected of which 90% lost between a quarter and half their crop. In 1990 this figure was reduced to 70% with 30% of farmers unaffected. No losses due to locusts were reported.

**Province of Jowzjan, district of Mengajek**

- 2.32. Again Sunn pest damage to irrigated wheat was severe with 96% of farmers reporting losses in 1989. Only 1% had losses of less than a quarter of their crop, and 19% lost at least half. In 1990 fewer farmers were affected, 72%, and the majority lost less than a quarter of their crop. No locust damage was reported.
- 2.33. None of the 75 farmers interviewed grew rainfed wheat.
- 2.34. Sunn pest damage to barley was widespread and moderately severe in 1989 but its effects

were much less in 1990. In 1989 91% of farmers were affected and 83% suffered between 25% and 50% loss of crop. In 1990 37% were affected of which the majority had losses of less than a quarter of their crop. No locust damage was reported.

#### **Province of Samangan, district of Samangan**

- 2.35. No Sunn pest damage to irrigated wheat was reported. One percent of farmers suffered locust damage, losing their entire crop. The rest were unaffected.
- 2.36. A few farmers reported Sunn pest damage to rainfed wheat, a total of 6% in 1989 and 16% in 1990. Locust damage to rainfed wheat affected over 40% of farmers in 1989 and 33% of farmers in 1990. Some suffered 100% crop loss, but the severity of loss was less in 1990, when the majority lost less than a quarter of their crop, than in 1989 when the majority lost between a quarter and half their crop.
- 2.37. Few farmers reported Sunn pest loss to barley in 1989, with 7% of farmers reporting fairly small losses. In 1990 the situation is worse with 21 of farmers reporting losses. Locust damage to barley, on the other hand, is better in 1990, when 20% suffered damage, than in 1989 when the figure was 39%. The severity of loss was roughly the same in each year.

#### **Province of Samangan, district of Darae Souf**

- 2.38. No Sunn pest or locust damage was reported on irrigated wheat.
- 2.39. Similarly, no Sunn pest damage was reported to rainfed wheat in 1989, but in 1990 40% of farmers reported losses of up to a quarter of their crop and 5% reported losses over this level. This is an indication of how rapidly a farming community can be affected by Sunn pest. Locust damage to rainfed wheat affected 49% of farmers in 1989 and 32% in 1990.
- 2.40. The sudden influx of Sunn pest in 1990 affected the barley crop also. No farmer reported damage in 1989, but in 1990 37% reported damage. Locust damage, affecting 42% of farmers in 1989 and 30% in 1990, showed the same decrease as for rainfed wheat.

#### **Province of Samangan, district of Khulm**

- 2.41. Sunn pest damage to the irrigated wheat crop affected a few farmers - 16% in 1989 and 14% in 1990. In 1989 4% of those who grew the crop lost their entire crop to this cause. In 1989 22% of farmers reported losses due to locusts, of which half had losses of 100%. In 1990 only 4% of farmers had losses and the level of these was less.
- 2.42. There were no losses to Sunn pest on rainfed wheat in 1989, but in 1990 4% of farmers reported some loss. 5% reported losses due to locust in 1989 and 6% did so in 1990.
- 2.43. Sunn pest damage on barley affected 13% of farmers in 1989 and 18% in 1990. On the other hand, locust damage was less severe in 1990, when 4% of farmers reported moderate losses, compared to 1989 when 20% reported losses, including 3% who lost their entire crop.

#### **Province of Samangan, district of Roye Doab**

- 2.44. No losses were reported to irrigated wheat due to Sunn pest or locusts, though a reasonable

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# **The Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan**



The Swedish Committee for Afghanistan

**EIGHTH REPORT**

**NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN  
INSECT DAMAGE SURVEY**

**OCTOBER  
1990**

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